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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47

NOVEMBER 8, 1934

No. 10



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Textile Merchants Expect Better Cotton Goods Business

EXAMINATION of existing data and current economic facts relating to the domestic supply and demand situation in woven goods furnishes material for a more confident attitude toward future activities than is typical of the immediate market viewpoint, according to a report sent to members by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. The report says:

The enclosed summary is a quarterly compilation of reports from the Bureau of the Census on spindle hour activity and on cotton consumption for the past seven calendar years. Measured by these indices, total production of all cotton goods is between 17 and 18 per cent less for nine months of 1934 than for the same period of last year. Translated into yardage, the equivalent is over 1,000,000,000 square yards decline from 1933 production. More significant, due largely to the lowest third quarter activity on record, is the fact that total operations from January through September of 1934 are approximately 3,000,000,000 spindle hours under an average for the four years immediately subsequent to 1929 (58,800,000,000 spindle hours). Within this period, there is a striking contrast between a year of stock accumulation by distributing agencies (1933) and a year of general stock depletion (1932). Averaging these two years gives a figure (58,624,000,000 spindle hours) which corresponds closely with the individual records of 1930 and 1931. The tables below contrast the totals for three-quarters of each year with similar figures for the last quarter of years prior to 1934:

SPINDLE HOUR ACTIVITY (HOURS)

	Nine Mos., Jan.-Sept.	Fourth Quar., Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
1934	55,796,000,000
1933	67,428,000,000	19,152,000,000
1932	49,820,000,000	20,398,000,000
1931	59,234,000,000	18,560,000,000
1930	58,715,000,000	17,987,000,000
1929	76,305,000,000	23,595,000,000

COTTON CONSUMPTION (BALES)

1934	4,002,000
1933	4,883,000	1,328,000
1932	3,567,000	1,446,000
1931	4,142,000	1,306,000
1930	4,114,000	1,264,000
1929	5,417,000	1,633,000
Average 1922-1928	4,787,000	1,672,000

Based on previous calculations, the shortage of 3,000,000,000 spindle hours from average production in post 1929 years represents an elimination of nearly 300,000,-

000 square yards of cotton cloth from our supply for the current year. Compared with an average annual production over the past twelve years of 600,000,000 square yards monthly for purely domestic consumption, this figure may not seem impressive. It is most important, however, when considered in its seasonal relationship and in connection with the accepted increases in consumer income and consumer spending.

Numerically, the two most important groups of ultimate consumers are farming population and factory workers. The International Statistical Bureau estimates that the total consumer income in the United States has already increased more than \$6,000,000,000 during the first eight months of this year over the same period of 1933. Farmers, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, have a cash income this year of approximately \$6,000,000,000, compared with \$5,000,000,000 income in 1933 and \$4,333,000,000 in 1932. The major portion of their increase comes from price rises in farm products, on surpluses and current production, although rental and benefit payments by the Government are sizable. Factory payrolls, which showed a slightly declining tendency during the third quarter, are still substantially higher than the 1933 level, being 68 per cent above the March, 1933, level, according to the *New York Times* Analyst. The comparative absence of strikes during the final quarter will undoubtedly add to their gains.

BUYING POWER GAINS

The buying power made possible by these and other improvements in consumer income has been evident in the outstanding favorable development of the third quarter, versus the consistent and undiminished expansion of retail business. This has been most conspicuous in the agricultural regions of the country, although all districts have shared in the benefits. According to the Department of Commerce, rural sales for September, 1934, were 35.5 per cent larger than for the corresponding month in 1933, and 60 per cent greater than for September, 1932. Typifying this condition, recent figures relating to the sustained sales of three of the largest retail distributors of merchandise have been published, as follows:

	P.C. Sept. inc. volume over 1934 1933
Montgomery Ward & Co.	\$23,093,465 39.25
J. C. Penney Co.	19,984,407 22.69
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (4 weeks to Oct. 8 and Jan. 29 to Oct. 8)	31,201,216 18.6

	P.C.	9 mos.	inc.
	volume	over	1933
	1934	1933	
Montgomery Ward & Co.	\$152,706,332	33.92	
J. C. Penney	140,105,566	21.74	
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (4 weeks to Oct. 8 and Jan. 29 to Oct. 8)	215,734,767	21.8	

Corroboration of consumer spending is reflected in store sales, where reports of the Federal Reserve Board covering the first nine months of the current year show the following gains in percentage of sales for the various districts over the same period in 1933:

Atlanta, 29 per cent; Dallas, 25 per cent; Cleveland, 19 per cent; Chicago, 19 per cent; St. Louis, 18 per cent; Richmond, 17 per cent; Kansas City, 17 per cent; Minneapolis, 11 per cent; Philadelphia, 10 per cent; San Francisco, 8 per cent; Boston, 6 per cent; New York, 6 per cent.

As these percentages are in terms of dollar sales, they represent a less favorable movement of merchandise than the comparative figures applicable to the recent quarter. It will be noted that the least important gains have been in the industrial and trade districts of New York and Boston. Current reports from these centers indicate larger gains.

CONSUMER SPENDING IMPROVES

A survey just made by the National Retail Dry Goods Association indicates a continuance of this improved consumer spending in department stores. For the first thirteen days of October, this survey indicates a rise of 8 per cent in dollar value of department store sales and a gain of 6½ per cent in the number of unit sales for this period, as compared with a year ago. The increase in unit sales is described "as probably the greatest advance in transactions achieved over a period of many months." Further comment is quoted: "It means that the American public generally is buying on a favorably larger scale, a factor which previously has been largely absent, although price increases have helped expand dollar sales to a considerable degree during various phases of the recovery movement. The increase in the value of department store sales in the first part of this month was primarily due to this increase in transactions, for prices at the end of September were estimated at less than 2 per cent than at the same time in 1933."

Segregation of the proportion of these increased sales belonging to cotton goods is not statistically possible. It is probable, however, that a large portion of the retail inventories accumulated during 1933 and early 1934 have been liquidated and that the sustained retail volume will soon require substantial replacement. The monthly review of the Federal Reserve agent at New York, dated October 1st, would tend to confirm this, as it shows a decline of 19½ per cent in value of stock of cotton goods on hand in department stores of this district on August 31, 1934, as compared with August 31, 1933. Improved sales during September and October and subnormal shipments by cotton goods producers would indicate still further declines in these inventories of cotton goods by now.

Since the ultimate end of all industrial and trade activity, both in production and distribution, is to satisfy the needs and wants of our 126,425,000 population, this resume does not attempt a detailed probe into situations particular to each of the many channels through which cotton cloth in its various forms is marketed to the general public. Four great avenues of primary distribution (the converting trade, cutters' wholesale and retail outlets) are directly dependent upon the desires of the con-

sumer and his ability to satisfy them. Among the chief industrial users is the automotive industry which, during nine months of 1934, has produced over 2,495,000 cars and trucks, against about 1,700,000 in 1933. Comparative figures on a major portion of automobile tire production show 32,850,000 tires produced during the first eight months of 1934, contrasted with 25,404,000 in the same period of 1933.

UNEMPLOYED BUY COTTON GOODS

Continued consumption of the products made by these major industries is a sure indication that satisfaction of consumer wants in cotton textiles has not reached a saturation point. And our markets extend even to the impoverished and unemployed. Included in the total consuming population are 18,000,000 individuals estimated to be on relief payrolls. Governmental purchases of cotton goods for this segment of our population has already provided a considerable market, and total purchases of our products by the various governmental agencies has been considerably in excess of the yardage bought in 1933. The increase in this market, however, is offset to some extent by a loss in exports of approximately 83,000,000 square yards for eight months of 1934, against the same period of 1933.

This strength of consumer demand, both open and underlying, has been largely ignored in the primary market concentration on immediate and conflicting elements. Economic and political uncertainties, false hopes and rumors, have so clouded the situation that except for a few favored groups, the coming necessity for replenishment by distributing agencies has not yet been reflected in the more intimate records of the industry. It is also a reasonable inference that the reaction from 1933 and early 1934 excesses in stock accumulation has led to a general overcaution in the practice of inventory control and a consistent effort on the part of distributors to maintain minimum quantities of their mobile supply of merchandise. Dependence on quick replenishment can be effective only so long as applicable mill stocks are readily available.

Justification for the present continuance of such a policy would seem unreasonable. The greatly decreased volume of production has operated to more than balance a lessened primary demand due to inventory liquidation. Primary market prices are generally below those of last year despite higher cotton by 3 cents a pound or more. Higher costs, both for raw material and for operations, are more prospective than lower. Mill stocks, now available below replacement levels, are of temporary consequence as they will become quickly disseminated upon a better comprehension of the fundamental situation.

Institute's Annual Meeting Will Be Held December 5th

Columbia, S. C.—Reports of the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, disclose that child labor in South Carolina cotton mills has decreased by 85 per cent in the last four years. In 1930, the Department said, there were 2,414 boys and girls under 16 years of age employed in mills, while by 1933 the number had dwindled to 368. Only 187 boys and 181 girls worked in textile plants in 1933, compared with 1,204 boys and 1,210 girls in 1930.

Child labor apparently reached a peak in South Carolina cotton mills about 1915, the reports showing 7,490 children employed in 1912, 8,450 in 1915, and from that year declining steadily.

There were 3,153 children in mills in 1920 and 2,414 in 1930.

Sloan Opposes 30-Hour Week

DURING the course of an address before the Association of Commerce of Baltimore, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, showed the handicap that the industry would suffer if the 30-hour week were imposed upon it and also discussed the adverse effects that the mills would experience if the production is not controlled. Extracts from his address follow:

The inevitable reaction after the first great pull out of the depression has set in. Like a convalescent, we have become impatient. Because national recovery has been neither as rapid nor as complete as we had hoped, and because in codes affecting our individual industries we have met with occasional obstructions and disappointments, we are apt to forget the downward spiral of disaster in which we were caught in early 1933. Likewise we are apt to forget the long aspirations of industry to be allowed a reasonable measure of self-government.

The American Federation of Labor calls attention to the unemployment which still exists and with the best of intentions offers as a remedy a reduction in maximum hours from the generally prevailing 40-hour week to a 30-hour week with a proportionate increase in wage rates.

Without meaning in any way to minimize the seriousness of the unemployment situation, is not a good deal of our unemployment due to the fact that, as one of the by-products of the war, we have come to expect, perhaps unreasonably, to be able to give employment to several members of the family instead of to only one or two?

Unfortunately there are no reliable statistics available revealing to what extent the large unemployment totals frequently cited reflect the employment of wives and daughters in some industries and trades during a period of active prosperity and who have now lost those jobs or are holding them at the expense of male workers.

Be that as it may we are still confronted with a grave problem of unemployment. It is a healthy sign that people in all walks of life are alive to this problem. Scores of questionnaires are being circulated by various national organizations to bring the experience and thoughtful consideration of business men everywhere to bear on this problem. So, I welcome this opportunity to meet here today with a cross-section of business men in an important industrial center, to consider certain aspects of the situation which I believe are of vital concern to you and to national recovery.

There is a certain mathematical plausibility to the 30-hour week proposal. It seems so simple. You take the number of available jobs, multiply them by 1.25 and reduce unemployment proportionately.

Unless there is an increase in wages this would mean that 25 per cent of the pay of the existing employees in industry would be transferred to some now unemployed. No one, however, has proposed this. There is no thought that labor would be willing or will be asked to accept this scheme, even as an emergency measure.

It is in the second phase of the 30-hour proposal where the real hitch comes—namely, increasing hourly wage rates so that the same week's wage is paid for 30 as for 40 hours. This would mean a 33 1-3 per cent increase in labor costs. If this cost could be passed on to the consumer the plan might work but there has been every indication in the last year's experience that the consumer

cannot and will not stand any further cost increases.

The increase in price in the present situation would mean in many, if not in all industries, a buyers' strike of more or less severity. This in time would mean the cutting down of available work as a result of decreased purchases which could be expected inevitably to decrease production and consequently weekly pay envelopes.

Of the now unemployed approximately one-half are out of work in the durable goods industries. Most of the remainder are unemployed in trades and services closely related to the durable good industries. Indeed, something less than 500,000 of the now unemployed are normally attached to the consumers goods industries. It is evident, therefore, that the problem of absorption of the great mass of unemployed depends on the recovery of the durable goods industry.

As I have said, the 30-hour proposal seems to solve that problem by the apparently simple device of reducing hours without any reduction in weekly earnings. Revival of industries already burdened to the point of collapse by the heavy cost of materials, labor and finance, is not accomplished by the piling on of new burdens. The efforts which the government is now making, at considerable sacrifice to the country, to stimulate the durable goods industries by public works and housing programs should not be handicapped by the imposition of increased costs which can operate only to retard the natural recovery of normal demand for durable goods will strain the national credit to the breaking point.

During the past few weeks I have had occasion to discuss this problem with many leading industrialists and business men. Almost unanimously they concede that a shorter work week, assuming the volume of work is constant, would mean some re-employment but they add, if wages are proportionately increased, the re-employment would be only temporary. The increased costs would, in the main, result in higher prices for inferior quality. Where such increased costs are not passed on to the consumer, they would have to be met from resources which should be devoted to improvements and replacement. Such improvements and replacements are essential to the sound functioning of the consumers goods industries and to the revival of the durable goods industries.

The government has adopted a policy of increasing the prices of the farmer's products to give him a relatively higher purchasing power of manufactured products. To now make a blanket increase in the cost of manufactured products would directly defeat the objective of the government and put the farmer back where he was before. One of the certainties of the present situation is that if we further shorten the industrial work week, we automatically increase the cost of everything the farmer has to buy, thereby wiping out whatever benefits he may have received.

Under its code, the cotton textile industry during the recent mid-summer record slump was employing 104,000 more workers and average hourly wage rates were 76 per cent higher than in March, 1933. At the peak of production a few months earlier the industry's employment rolls showed 140,000 more workers than in March, 1933—and this in the face of an 8 per cent decline in the volume of production during the period.

How was this possible? Largely because of that pro-

vision of our code which, limiting productive machine operation to two 40-hour shifts weekly, establishes a reasonable adjustment of capacity—previously recognized as one of the industry's major problems by the President. There is, however, no limitation in the code which has operated or can operate to reduce by a single yard the production of the industry as a whole. The two-shift provision is clearly sufficient to meet any prospective demands for consumption. It operates merely to reduce the overcapacity of the industry to a point where the competitive system may function in a normal, healthy manner. It mitigates the disastrous influence of a tremendous over-capacity—the result of wartime over-expansion—hanging over the market and keeping this industry chronically depressed.

No one questions that the devastating results of overcapacity in several industries were major contributory factors in the depression and the emergency it precipitated. It must be as evident that measures, such as code provisions, to check such disastrous results are keystones of any program for economic recovery.

A marked overcapacity in an industry is destructive of fair competition in that industry. Where the productive capacity is reasonably in balance with demand there exist conditions for normal and fair competition. Buyers are competing actively among themselves to obtain their requirements; sellers are competing actively among themselves to dispose of their products. It is essential to the protective functioning of the competitive system that there be both this active competition among buyers and active competition among sellers. The system breaks down when the reasonable balance of this duality of active competition is lost or destroyed. Such balance is destroyed when there is an over-hanging overcapacity in an industry. In that situation, there is an acute pressure on each unit to seek as large a share as possible of the inadequate demand. The overhead based on capacity runs on. There is not enough business to keep all busy and the pressure to reduce overhead by volume drives the seller into panic selling, whereas the buyer, knowing the overcapacity and ever-present threat of over-production, holds off in the knowledge that his demands can be more than amply satisfied and on his own terms whenever he gets ready to buy.

The inevitable result of this situation is the scramble of sellers for orders in order to secure volume and a cutting of prices for that purpose without regard to costs. The result reflects inevitably on the wage-earner. There is a steady pressure on the employees to accept lower wages in order to make it possible for the plant to secure orders and to keep the plant operating. There is a tendency to eat up the working capital of the concern in continuing to do work below cost in the desperate efforts of the concern at least to keep operating. When in this situation, concerns do go under but the factory and machines are not destroyed—they merely afford a temptation for others to buy them in for a low figure and to increase the unfair and destructive competition by their being operated at fixed charges far less than those properly attributable to the capital involved.

No individual concern, no matter how clearly it sees the devastating effects of overcapacity, can make any impression on the situation. The pressure of overcapacity on each unit to get as large a part of the inadequate demand as it can, in order to keep going at all, drives each along a course which is collectively disastrous. Converted action by all to check these destructive forces is the only way in which the situation can be met and this was one of the principal reasons for the National Industrial Recovery Act.

What Does Union Do With All Its Money?

At the beginning of the "General Racket" in the far-flung textile industry, Francis Gorman, in charge of the Washington office of the U. T. W.—from which and to which all textile union power flows—declared that the membership of the United Textile Workers' organization was 300,000.

This number of members at a dollar a head contributed \$300,000 to the union's treasury in initiation fees. In addition, in the last twelve months, they must have donated a total of \$2,340,000 in monthly dues. What direct benefit have those union textile workers received during the last year that non-union workers did not receive? And what advantage do they expect to derive from the eight or ten dollars they will be compelled to pay into the union the coming year—if they still belong to the union?

What does the union do with all this money received from working men and women? Has it rendered any accounting to anyone at any time showing the disbursement of all or any part of this wealth?

Organized labor is big business, graft, or racket—whichever you wish to term it. The only men connected with unionism who loll in luxury and get fat doing nothing are the leaders—officers and organizers.

In contrast to the textile union—which does nothing for its dues-payers—are the unions that provide homes for aged and indigent members, insurance, and other tangible benefits. The railroad brotherhoods look after their own—no old conductor, engineer or fireman is found making a beaten path to the city hall or to the charities for relief in sickness, accident, or old age. The typographical union also provides these benefits and in addition maintain sumptuous homes for aged and indigent members—as do the Elks, the Moose—and other benevolent unions and fraternal organizations.

But the United Textile Workers provides its membership with nothing but orders to down tools, at all too frequent recurring intervals—orders to go out on strike and to stay there until the union *misleaders* tell them they can go back to work. What high-handed leadership! What simple-minded obedience!

In addition to tolling its members every month for money and rolling up millions of dollars a year—for the benefit of the leaders—the U. T. W. maneuvers its membership off the payroll and mesmerizes them into saying—"We're going out on a strike because the organizers tell us we haven't been used right." After several weeks of no wages, no money from the union, and lean living, the hungry victims of union ballyhoo change their minds about not being used right and beg the old boss to give them their jobs back.

There are some unions which are a *distinctive benefit* to their members—they are run for that purpose. There are other unions that are nothing more or less than money-making rackets, promoted and operated for the purpose of shaking down gullible wage earners. Such unions account to no one for the expenditures of the huge sums of money they receive from working men and women. No one, outside of the inner circle at union headquarters, knows what becomes of the millions fed into the so-called "union treasury."

Honest, industrious, but unthinking, workers—who need their wages for ham and eggs, flour, sugar, beans, gasoline, rent, clothes, medicine, etc., etc.—make this racket possible. The union leaders are smart enough to take money away from them, giving them nothing in return—and make them like it.—*Industry and Labor.*

November 8, 1934

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Mills Mean Much To Smaller Towns

"Analyses just completed showing that 42 per cent or nearly 200,000 of the workers in the cotton-textile industry are employed in towns of 5,000 or less population throw new and significant light on current discussions of the practicability and effects of the machine hour limitation provisions in the cotton-textile code to deal with over-capacity," it is pointed out by the Cotton-Textile Institute, in a statement issued.

"Actually," the statement continues, "more than one-half of the workers in the industry are employed in towns of 10,000 or less population—communities in most cases, wholly dependent on mill payrolls.

"The analyses show clearly for the first time how really cotton manufacturing is not only a small community industry but one of small enterprises. Of the 1,122 cotton mills in the industry, 588 are located in villages of less than 5,000 population, 140 are located in centers of from 5,000 to 10,000 population, and only 150, employing an aggregate of 80,000 workers are located in cities of over 75,000 population.

"Altogether the industry has 700 small mills whose average employment barely exceeds 200 persons, although the compilation shows that the 588 mills in villages of less than 5,000 population employ, on the average, 336 persons each.

The tabulation below shows the division of the industry, from the standpoint of the size of the community in which mills are located:

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON MILLS AND EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES (INCLUDES A NUMBER OF MILLS THAT ARE TEMPORARILY CLOSED)

Population of Community—	No. of Mills	No. of Employees	Average Workers
Up to 5,000	588	198,009	336
5,000 to 10,000	140	50,620	364
10,000 to 25,000	143	76,223	532
25,000 to 50,000	60	38,989	650
50,000 to 75,000	41	22,199	541
75,000 to 100,000	25	19,137	770
100,000 to 200,000	71	44,354	626
Over 200,000	54	16,231	300

These mills are located from Maine to Texas and California. It is a striking fact that they are preponderantly of independent management. Consolidation has made little or no headway in cotton manufacturing, and there are very few large aggregations of capital. Although the cotton industry is the largest manufacturing industry in the country from the standpoint of the number of persons employed, which means that it is larger than the iron and steel industry, or the automobile industry, and larger than the rubber and paper industries put together, only four of its concerns are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Moreover, the capital represented by these listed concerns is relatively small, amounting to about 15 per cent of the total capital in the industry.

On account of these many independent management, directing small enterprises located in small communities, the industry formulated a code providing for a limitation upon machine-hour operation of two shifts of 40 hours each, and it has been working under this provision since July 17, 1933. Leaders throughout the industry look upon it as the keystone of the code.

"Prior to the code there occurred a widespread shutting down of small mills on account of the destructive com-

petitive conditions then prevailing, which placed a greater burden upon the smaller mills than upon the larger ones. The machine-hour provision has had the effect of spreading employment throughout the industry, which is one of the basic objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"It is felt that should this limitation be removed the tendency will be for mills in the larger centers to expand their employment through the operation of additional shifts, on account of the greater availability of workers and housing facilities, with resulting loss of employment in small communities. In fact, a considerable number of small mills located in isolated communities are closed at the present time, because of restricted demand for cotton goods.

"The problem is primarily a social one. In formulating the cotton code, the industry and the Government proceeded on the principle that it is better to preserve the small units and the small community against transfer to larger communities. It was felt that any other policy would threaten a death-blow to village and town life and the destruction of capital invested in these small trading areas. It is inconceivable that the Government would now reverse its policy."

Cotton Goods Census Shows Large Production

The biennial census of cotton manufactures, just issued by the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, shows that in 1933, total cotton goods production was 8,103,717,584 square yards, valued at \$653,699,246. This compares with an output of 7,157,860,017 square yards in 1931, valued at \$617,414,650.

The summary released by the Bureau of Census follows:

"Wage-earner employment in the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States increased rapidly during the spring and substantially during the summer of 1933, but decreased somewhat in the fall, according to a preliminary report compiled from data collected in the Biennial Census of Manufacturers taken in 1934, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The figures for the final months of the several quarters are as follows: March, 316,905; June, 396,426; September, 429,437; December, 405,945. The figures for June, September and December are far above the corresponding ones for 1931 (the last preceding census year), and the average for 1933, 378,828, is larger by 14.8 per cent than that for 1931, 329,962.

"Cotton goods to the value of \$874,580,871 (at f.o.b. factory prices) were manufactured in the United States in 1933, as against \$817,424,509 reported for 1931. Of the total, \$849,076,592 was contributed by establishments whose principal products were cotton goods and \$25,504,279 by those which made such goods as secondary products.

"The total is made up as follows: Woven goods over 12 inches in width, 8,103,717,584 square yards, valued at \$653,699,246; cotton yarns made for sale, 498,465,743 pounds, \$130,944,384; cotton thread, 27,754,889 pounds, \$30,371,863; cotton waste for sale, 361,031,356 pounds, \$12,769,527; other products, \$46,795,851.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Plans for the establishment of a garment manufacturing plant here have been announced by the Nantex Company of New York. The company has signed a five-year lease on a building here and Herman Zoob, who came here from New York, stated that the plant would be ready to operate in January.

The Future of American Cotton*

By Joseph W. Evans

Chairman, Navigation and Canal Commissioners, Houston, Tex.

In order to discuss with any intelligence the future of our leading export commodity (cotton), one must necessarily review its past history, and for our purpose today this study may be confined to the period since the World War, for I think we all agree that in these days and times twelve or fifteen years may be considered an economic lifetime. During this period the United States was properly regarded as the premier cotton exporting nation of the world and our average exports ran nearly half of the cotton consumed outside of our own country. Our principal competitors were India and Egypt, whose cottons were not regarded as a proper substitute for the American fibre, and it is only in the past three or four years that these outside, or foreign, growths have taken the place of American cotton to any considerable extent. This tendency has become decidedly more marked since the policy of artificial production and control in this country has been established, for after all it is price that controls competition, and throughout the history of cotton since the Civil War, foreign growths have been stimulated or curtailed almost in direct ratio to the value and size of the American crop. To illustrate this, with the short crops produced in America in 1921-1922 and 1923, and the consequential advance of the American staple to wartime prices, foreign growths rose from about seven million bales in 1921 to almost ten and a half millions in 1925. An even more recent example is that of Brazil—three years ago Brazil was raising approximately four hundred thousands of bales per year and she has stepped up this production in that short time until her crop is estimated at a million and a quarter for the present calendar year. This constitutes a genuine threat to our own export supremacy, for Brazil's cotton more nearly matches the American fibre than that grown in any other country in a large way.

NO LONGER ABLE TO COMPETE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Now if this condition were due to natural causes, such as flood, drouth, etc., in this country, we might comfort ourselves with the thought that the situation would follow precedent by reversing itself when nature again returned us a bountiful yield; but, as long as we are paying our farmers to plow up cotton already planted, or to reduce their acreage, as long as we are loaning them the market value of their cotton, and as long as our Government is willing to pile up millions of bales under the A. A. A., it is vain to hope that we can compete with other cottons sold in a free world market at five to seven dollars a bale below our artificially imposed price. Complacent in our apparent domination of the world's market we have always believed that these outside growths could not take the place of the American fibre, but necessity is not only the Mother of invention, but of imitation as well, and today many of the three score, or more, countries which produce cotton in a commercial way are improving their seed and methods of cultivation and ginning to where they have become real rivals in markets which were exclusively ours. As further proof of this, American man-

ufacturers of gin machinery have had the best export business in years, their total sales for the first six months of 1934 having run far in excess of the past several years combined.

A week ago cotton exports for the current season were running well under 60 per cent of last year. Add to this the fact that we are producing about 40 per cent of the world's total, where a few years ago we grew 60, or more, and one can readily visualize this old dependable balance of trade disappearing as snow on a desert.

RELIEF NEEDS INCREASE THROUGH COTTON CONDITIONS

Besides the commercial aspect of this present curtailed program of cotton production, there is a human element which can not be overlooked. Dr. Cox, the director of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, stated under date of October 10th that there are four hundred and fifty thousand people living on farms who are on the relief rolls of Texas alone, and that this number will be greatly increased should these conditions obtain another year. The implications of this situation are not difficult to see, for the possibilities in the way of agricultural discontent would make the uprising of last year among the farmers in the Dakotas, and elsewhere, pale into insignificance.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Now, gentlemen, I realize that I have drawn a rather gloomy picture, but, since this group is so tremendously and vitally interested in foreign business, I feel that it has not been unwarranted.

The first question that naturally presents itself is "What can be done about it," and, if you will bear with me, I propose to address myself to this in a very brief fashion.

The United States is capable of maintaining her supremacy as a producer of cotton for the simple reason that we have a hundred years' experience plus a native intelligence, ideal climate and soil, which gives us a decidedly competitive advantage over the balance of the world. In addition to this our modern ginning system, good roads and cheap railroad rates are factors which make it impossible for foreign growers to bring their cotton to market except at a cost much in excess of that which the American farmer pays.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY ON INCREASED PRODUCTION

I do not believe that any thinking man, regardless of his business or social affiliations, can be other than sympathetic to the present plight of the farmer, and certainly for selfish motives, if for no other reason, we should want to see him prosper and enjoy a return for his labors which would mean a decent scale of living. To accomplish this in the present disorganized situation, he will probably have to have certain benefit payments made him for several years to come. I have discussed this matter with a great many men who live in the South and who are keenly aware of the importance of the cotton industry to the economic life of its millions of people, and they seem unanimously in favor of the Government continuing to pay the farmer, but this payment should be based on an

(Continued on Page 13)

*Extracts from address before National Foreign Trade Convention, New York, November 2, 1934.

Labels

ALL KINDS

Tickets

AS USED ON
BLANKETS

Hang Tags
Bolt Ends
Stickers

FOR IDENTIFICATION
AND CONSTRUCTION
SPECIFICATIONS

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Box Tops

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TEXTILES**

NEW DESIGNS-REPRODUCTIONS

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. W. Skipper, Jr., is now assistant superintendent of the Aponaug Manufacturing Company, Kosciusko, Miss.

Samuel N. Clark has been elected president of the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C. He succeeds the late W. C. Hill, of Norfolk.

J. A. Litchy has resigned as vice-president and superintendent of the Lake City Hosiery Mills, Marion, N. C., and returned to his former home in York, Pa.

Thorne Clark, treasurer of the Massapoag Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday morning and is reported as getting along very nicely.

H. C. McKime, of Wetumpka, Ala., is to be manager of the garment plant to be established at Greenwood, S. C., by the Nantex Manufacturing Company, New York.

Walter T. Forbes, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed sales agent for the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Master Mechanics To Meet November 23

The Master Mechanics Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet in Spartanburg on Friday, November 23rd, at 10 a. m., it is announced by L. W. Misenheimer, chairman. The meeting will be held at the Franklin Hotel.

A very interesting program is being arranged and Mr. Misenheimer urges that all mills in this section arrange to have their master mechanics and engineers attend this meeting.

The program will open with a general discussion of a number of questions that are being submitted by various members and any other questions that those present may wish to present.

There will be a paper on Boiler Instruments, another on Testing Instruments and a third on Water Treatment for Boilers. Mr. Misenheimer emphasizes the fact that these papers will be presented by practical mill men and that there will be a discussion on each subject after the papers are presented. He is also anxious that the master mechanics bring up for discussion any questions on which they are seeking information.

Engineering Sales Co. Handles Nutting Trucks

A recent announcement has been made of the appointment of the Engineering Sales Company, 601 Builders' Building, Charlotte, as district representative in the two Carolinas for the Nutting Truck Company, manufacturers of a complete line of hand and floor trucks, wheels, and castors.

The Engineering Sales Company is comprised of S. R. and V. G. Brookshire, with J. O. Edwards and J. G. Iler as associate sales engineers. They specialize in materials handling, power transmission, and storage equipment and have exclusive accounts covering Barrett lift trucks, platforms, and elevators; Standard conveyors; Osborn tram-rail systems; Kewanee-National coal conveyors; Gates Vulco Rope V-drives, hose, cone belts, endless card bands, and loop pickers; Lyon steel shelving, lockers, cabinets, folding chairs, boxes, and tool room equipment; Tornado

portable electric blowers; and Nutting trucks, wheels, and castors.

S. R. Brookshire, of the firm, reports a very encouraging increase in business, particularly in materials handling equipment. He states that his company sold a number of large conveyor jobs in October, including five electric elevators.

Parks-Cramer Co. Buys Firth-Smith Bunchless Automatic Cleaner

R. S. Parks, chairman of the board of Parks-Cramer Company of Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., announces an arrangement whereby his firm has acquired the Bunchless Automatic Cleaner and the Dustless Card Stripping and Cleaning business, heretofore carried on in the United States, Canada and Continental Europe by Firth-Smith Company of Boston.

W. J. Smith, for the past seven years president, and

W. B. Walker, Southern representative of Firth-Smith Company, have become associated with Parks-Cramer Company; Mr. Smith as vice-president, and Mr. Walker as sales manager, Cleaner Department.

The long experience of these two men in specialized lines of the textile accessory business insures that the Parks-Cramer Company will be able to render the same attention to detail and service in the automatic cleaning and the card stripping

R. S. PARKS

field which Firth-Smith Company developed and has maintained for many years.

It will be the policy of Parks-Cramer Company to continue the manufacture and sale of the cleaning apparatus and devices which it has successfully developed and sold together with those formerly developed and sold by Firth-Smith Company.

The textile industry, however, may expect that where features of one device will improve or simplify those of the other, changes in each or both will be made with the interests of the textile trade in mind.

Board Asks Mills To Rehire Strikers

Washington.—The Labor Relations Board, of which Judge Walter P. Stacy is chairman, specializing on conditions in the textile and steel industries, made a statement Tuesday through the Labor Department saying most of the cotton mills had re-employed their workers since the strike, but that in some instances this had not been done. The board added that prompt compliance with the terms of the Winant Board settlement would be expected, that this was a fundamental issue which must be met.

The statement, or warning, was signed by Judge Stacy, and Admiral Henry A. Wiley. The statement follows:

"It has now been six weeks since the textile strike of September, 1934, was officially terminated. In the majority of mills those who went out on strike have been taken back without question, but the Textile Labor Relations Board is still receiving numerous complaints that strikers are not being rehired and that many are being evicted from company houses."

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"The strike cannot be satisfactorily ended and peace restored to the textile industry until all workers who left the plant during the strike, and who did not engage in lawless violence, are returned to their former positions. This is a fundamental issue which must be met.

"The board expects the industry to re-employ those who were in the mills before the strike without further delay, and without discrimination. Other important matters concerning the industry demand the attention of the board and should receive it."

Cotton Fabrics for Fall and Winter

"Cotton fabrics take on a more formal appearance for Fall and Winter," according to the new croquis sheet now being distributed by the Cotton-Textile Institute to more than 7,500 home economics teachers in schools and colleges, as well as home demonstration and extension agents throughout the country.

The croquis sheet, with sketches of new fashions and swatches of suggested cotton fabrics, is designed to provide those interested in consumer education activities with authentic information concerning cottons appropriate for the essential items of the average high school and college girl's wardrobe.

The new formality of cotton fabrics, the Institute's bulletin continues, "makes them more attractive and suitable than ever for dresses, suits and blouses for classroom wear, for sports, shopping and travel, as well as for dress-up occasions after class and on week-ends.

"The great vogue for tweeds this Fall brings the tweedy cottons into prominence for suits, dresses and blouses to wear for sports, street and classroom.

"With the new silhouette so simple in line, fabrics are often the outstanding feature of the dress or suit this season. This interest in fabrics brings out many cotton designs in checks, plaids and stripes—as well as dots and other spaced geometric and floral designs.

"Many Paris couturiers sponsored velveteen in their showings for Fall. They showed fashions for sports, daytime and evening in this rich fabric. So velveteen and its running mate—corduroy—come to the fore as one of the fashion-approved materials.

"Fitting right into the vogue for prettiness and femininity, cotton laces were shown by many Paris designers.

"Of course," the bulletin concludes, "cottons have more than just good fashion to recommend them. Because they are materials that wear well, their good looks last, and they come at a range of prices that are pleasing to every size budget."

The Cotton-Textile Institute also points out in this bulletin the attractiveness and practicability of cotton undergarments and nightwear and the new popularity of corduroy and velveteen for luxurious lounging pajamas and robes.

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\$11,000 is the cost of the Universal.

\$57.00 is the cost of maintaining it a year.

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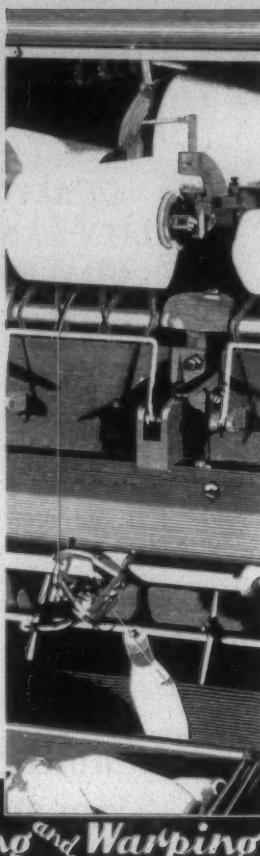
It handles any spinning bobbin.

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New Installations By Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

The equipment illustrated in Figure 1 is of a very complete recent installation made by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company of Providence, R. I. This particular range of equipment has been installed to shrink fabrics such as broadcloths, underwear and shirting materials of all cotton construction. The complete range consists of the following sections: Feeding-in section, moistening section, clip expander, standard Palmer finishing unit and auxiliary or reverse finishing unit with folder, each finishing unit fitted with full automatic controlled electric ironing arrangements.

The main drive is designed for speed range of 20 to 100 yards per minute through directly connected motor and variable speed mechanism. The drive also includes

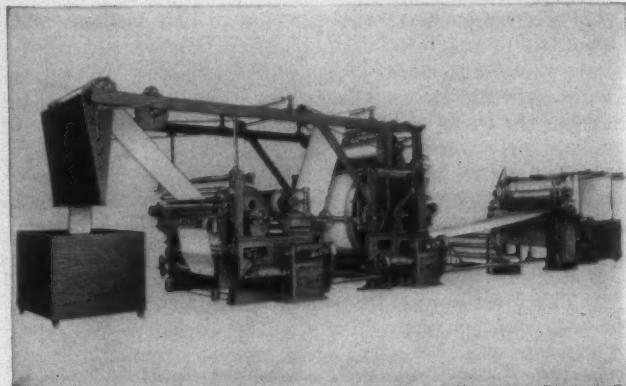


FIGURE 1

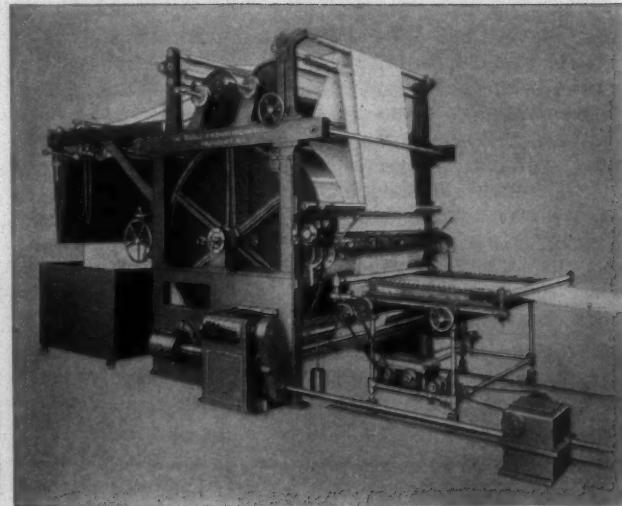


FIGURE 2

three independent speed change gear boxes; first, for feeding-in section, second for Palmer finishing unit, and third for auxiliary finishing unit, to give predetermined shrinkage at each unit with greater flexibility as to manipulation of speed control and warp tension between these sections.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Company is also offering their Super-Sanforizer, Figure 2, for higher production on such fabrics as denims, cottonades, duck and work clothing materials, including all heavier lines of

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increased production instead of curtailment; it should take the form of applying the money derived from the cotton fabrics. This super or oversize machine is also being used for Sanforizing broadcloths, shirtings and other light goods where quantity of production is necessary or advantageous. Actual operation of this type machine substantiates all claims made by the builder regarding greatly increased production consistent with full quality sanforizing. All sanforizing equipment as offered by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company is full ball bearing construction throughout.

All sanforizing machinery is built under special license agreement with Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., of Troy, N. Y.

The Future of American Cotton

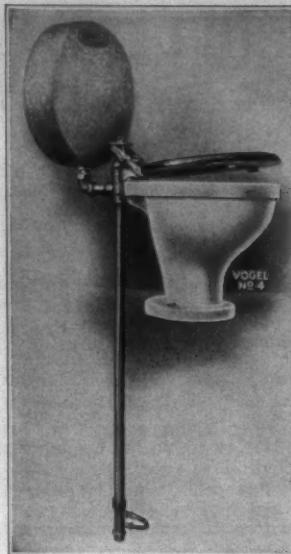
(Continued from Page 8)

processing tax to that part of his crop which is used for domestic consumption, which is generally estimated as 40 per cent of the whole, thereby guaranteeing him an adequate return on a portion of his crop. This would insure him a price that would compensate him for his labor and preserve a parity with those things which he has to buy. Having done this, the cotton producer should be encouraged to raise all the cotton he can and let it be sold in competition with the balance of the world—for, obviously, if he were guaranteed a parity return for two-fifths of his crop, he would afford to sell the balance of it at competitive prices. It might be said in this connection that there is no reason to assume that the world's price would always be below the cost of production, for Old Dame Nature has a curious habit of equalizing supply and demand over a period of time, and it is possible that the price in the free market of the world might approximate that which he received under the benevolent administration of his own Government. Whether this immediate result would be attained or not, it seems a fair guess that within two or three years this foreign production, which has been increasing by leaps and bounds under the favorable competitive conditions which we have fostered, would again begin to recede, and we would find ourselves, at no distant future, once more masters of the cotton world.

MILLIONS ENGAGED IN COTTON PRODUCTION

In taking this view, I am considering the tremendous number of interests involved in the picking, ginning, compressing, transporting and merchandising of cotton; as there are many millions of people engaged in these various occupations which have to do with the movement of the cotton crop, and, since the goal of our present Administration Policy is to secure employment for more people, it would seem that this program would have much to recommend it to those in authority as well as those who think along economic lines.

We can not build a wall around America. We of the South can not substitute an artificial policy for the gifts which Nature has so abundantly showered upon us; and if we are to maintain the supremacy which has transformed our Southern States from a land of impoverishment and meager living to prosperity and the opportunity to enjoy the best things of life, we must reverse the policy which, in its final effects, will strangle our own section and, to an important degree, affect the welfare of our entire country. To this end I bespeak the help of this important group, for whether we be farmers, manufacturers, merchants, college professors, or skilled or common laborers, we are all bound together by one economic chain which is no stronger than its weakest link.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Administrative Penalties Invalid

In an opinion written last June but, for some reason, not made public until now, Attorney-General Cummings held that the President and the emergency agencies are without authority to create offenses or to assess penalties and that violations may not lawfully be punished other than through court proceedings based on statutes enacted by the Congress.

In his opinion the Attorney-General said:

I am of the opinion that the President has no authority to impose civil penalties for violations of codes and regulations, and that violators of such codes and regulations may not lawfully be punished in a manner other than that provided by Congress in the National Industrial Recovery Act. It follows, of course, that the President has no power to delegate such powers.

I have given consideration to the question of whether the National Industrial Recovery Act authorizes the President to compromise civil and criminal liability arising thereunder, and in my opinion it does not do so. I find nothing in the act which expressly or impliedly authorizes such act.

This decision will have a far-reaching effect, as it definitely removes the threat of Federal prosecution in many cases.

Reader Interest

We are showing, on the opposite page, a number of extracts from letters recently written to us. We could have easily filled several other pages with similar statements.

These letters are from some of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South. They show first, that our efforts to aid the industry are appreciated and we are grateful for that fact. They show, in the second place, the extent to which the Textile Bulletin is read by the officers and key men of Southern mills.

The truth is that Southern cotton mill execu-

tives read the Textile Bulletin far more than any other journal. Their interest is in our publication is plainly shown by the statements on the next page.

Our publication not only stands first in reader interest among the superintendents and overseers, but it is also ready every week by almost every cotton mill official in the South. They have learned to depend upon the Bulletin to keep them posted on current developments and to defend the industry against its enemies and their unjust attacks upon mill men.

The steady growth in our circulation and the many expressions of approval which are constantly coming to us from our readers are not only very gratifying, but assure advertisers that the more Southern mill executives and their superintendents and overseers read the Textile Bulletin than any other textile journal.

Gorman Makes Childish Effort

FRANCIS J. GORMAN, who has pushed Thos. F. McMahon, the president of the United Textile Workers, so far to the rear that he is almost forgotten, made a very childish and amusing effort this week.

The little Englishman proposed, to the Cotton-Textile Institute, upon behalf of the textile workers, that he and his organization would aid cotton manufacturers in securing additional markets for cotton goods.

It was a childish effort to obtain recognition for his organization but will produce no results.

If George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, makes any reply whatever it should be that the vice-president of an organization which has only 38,700 members, as demonstrated at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, or only about 5 per cent of the textile mill employees has no authority to speak for the workers in the textile industry.

When did Mr. Gorman qualify as a merchant? It is true that he has sold himself to enough of the mill operatives to be able to live in luxury on the dues they pay, but what does he know about the sale of cotton goods?

The 40-hour week, the minimum wage (which we approve) and the processing tax have increased costs to the point that our own people can not buy cotton goods and that Japan is taking from us our export trade, but Mr. Gorman, who advocates the future disadvantage of a 30-hour week, speaks about increasing the sale of cotton goods.

Francis J. Gorman may have gained some publicity by his latest proposal, but to the industry, his effort appears silly and childish.

Recent Comments From Readers

The following are extracts from letters which have come to us from cotton manufacturers since the beginning of the Textile Strike. Many of them are from men who occupy very prominent positions in the industry.

We greatly appreciate your continued efforts in behalf of the Southern Textile Industry.

I am certainly glad that there is one man in this industry who is willing to come out flat-footed and stand firmly for the rights of the Southern manufacturers.

May we take this time to express our appreciation for Mr. David Clark's untiring efforts and his interest with the Southern cotton mill people, as well as the mill owners.

May we take advantage of this opportunity to express to you our appreciation of, and thanks for, your unceasing and fearless efforts to expose some of the evils that beset our industry?

I think your recent letters in the press and also in The Bulletin are doing a great deal of good. The Bulletin of course reaches more people in the mills than any other publication and doubtless has a much wider influence than the articles that occur in the general press.

I am pleased to note that you continue to put in some good work on behalf of the Textile Industry, and I sincerely trust that you will be successful in your undertakings as you have been heretofore.

We congratulate the industry for having a man of your type willing to do this work.

It is now and has been for quite some time my opinion that our manufacturers have been asleep on this and other important matters concerning the welfare of the cotton textile industry.

Some of the work that you have done in your publication has been very constructive, and I hope that you will keep it up.

The side of the manufacturer has not been presented to the public as it should have been; on the other hand, the union has been on the front page of all the dailies as well as a number of the magazines continuously for the last several weeks.

I note that you continue to use your admirable knowledge and tact in fighting the senseless labor organizers in the present strike and all the time.

We wish to congratulate you on the job you have done so far in combatting unfavorable propaganda and publicity.

We agree with you that it is advisable for the manufacturers to keep the public informed as to facts and offset a great deal of the propaganda which is being published by labor agitators, especially over the radio. Apparently the textile labor union has a sort of monopoly on the radio.

We feel that the type of publicity work you suggest is necessary and we sincerely appreciate your efforts.

We are heartily in accord with your plan of advertising the strike situation. We are of the opinion that the public should be given the true facts in this controversy and we think that your plan is quite satisfactory.

I have already written The Textile Institute suggesting exactly what you are doing. Except, what I suggest is that Northern editorials like New York Times and Herald Tribune be published in Southern and Western papers and Southern editorials in Northern papers.

We beg to enclose our small contribution to the publicity campaign that you suggest. If the truth were known by even the most ignorant men and women, there would be no strike.

We have read with a great deal of interest the column in the Charlotte Observer, entitled "Strike News," and want to commend you for the service you are rendering in this way.

I have just received and examined with a great deal of interest your issue of October 25th, containing the chronological record of the general textile strike, and I want to congratulate you for having done such a magnificent job in assembling these important facts so completely and so thoroughly.

I want to congratulate you upon the splendid service you are rendering the textile industry in giving to the public the facts concerning the deplorable strike which is now in force throughout this land and bringing to light the motives that undoubtedly controlled the calling of the strike. It is most essential at this time to bring before our people in their true light those who are willing to sacrifice not only the members of their own organization but the public generally in order to promote their own selfish interest.

Your courageous and consistent editorials for many months relating to President Graham's socialistic teachings should now begin to bear fruit. I have always admired your fearless way of attacking questionable policies both directly affecting the cotton industry and State and National policies. I hear many comments that never reach you, too.

The lead editorial in your last issue entitled, "One Traitor," was damn well done, and convincing of the fact—which we, too, have been trying to stress—that the paramount purpose of this *General Racket* is industry-wide recognition of the union and carte blanche to stick its venal fist into the pocket of every textile operative in the U. S. A. Talk about spineless jellyfish in Congress and our State Legislatures, we have them in industry—employers so hungry for profits they would sell their souls to the union if by so doing they could get the jump on reputable manufacturers and garner a few orders.

FOR RAYON-FOR SILK

MILL NEWS ITEMS

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—Liledoun Mills, Inc., has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of Secretary of State Stacey W. Wade, to engage in the textile manufacturing company business. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000, with \$300 subscribed by R. S. Ferguson and Sue Ramsey Johnston Ferguson of Taylorsville and R. G. Cherry of Gastonia.

The company had not been previously operating as a corporation.

MACON, GA.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, closed for three months, reopened with 170 persons back in their places. George W. McCommon told the workers at a meeting that he would lose money on contracts but was desirous of aiding the former employees if they wanted to work. There was a rush at the gates.

Machinery was in operation within 30 minutes after the crews went in, Mr. McCommon stated. He said he would take others back as soon as conditions permitted.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—W. W. Glenn and associates have purchased the old Wampum Cotton Mill here. The property was bought from the Abernethy interests. The purchase price was not made public. Operations will be resumed, it is stated, at an early date.

The Wampum is one of the oldest mills in Lincoln County, has approximately 15,000 spindles, and employs around 300 workers when in full operation.

Mr. Glenn operates the Merco and Melville Mills and, as general manager of the D. E. Rhyne estate, has charge of the Laboratory and Southside Mills in Lincoln County.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—At a special meeting of shareholders of the Richmond Hosiery Mills Thursday afternoon a new board representing preferred stockholders was elected. Following the resignation of the entire old board the new board was named.

Richmond is the oldest and among the three largest of the textile plants in Chattanooga, with five plants.

The new board embraces John F. Fowler of Cartersville, Ga., president of the Cartersville Mills, chairman; Eugene M. Thompson, C. B. Bagley, W. C. Cartinhour and H. T. Bryan. The resigning directors are Alexander W. Chambliss, chairman; Garnett Andrews, J. H. Wilson, Garnett Andrews, Jr., and John A. Chambliss. No change was made in the active officers of the company. Mr. Andrews continues as president and Mr. Wilson as vice-president and treasurer of the company.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The proposed plan of reorganization of Woodside Cotton Mills Company was approved at a meeting of the stockholders at the mill office here.

Ellis M. Johnston, president of the firm, announced after the meeting that 79 per cent of the preferred stockholders and 92 per cent of the common stockholders attended or were represented at the meeting, and there was not a dissenting vote.

The stockholders authorized the acceptance of the proposed plan if the courts act favorably on it. It was considered a strong factor for the final acceptance of the plan that the stockholders at the meeting unanimously placed their stamp of approval on the proposal.

The case is now under advisement by Judge H. H. Watkins of Anderson, presiding in District Federal Court here.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

now. Several hearings have already been held to bring out all facts in the case before the jurist makes a final determination of the matter.

ENTERPRISE, ALA.—Enterprise Cotton Mill was sold by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to D. H. Morris, Jr., president of the Geneva Cotton Mills of Geneva, Ala., and Joel E. Johnson, vice-president and cashier of the Citizens Bank of Geneva. The consideration was \$43,500, payable part in cash and part in notes. The plant has 6,324 spindles and 114 looms on flat duck and osnaburgs.

The Enterprise Mill was closed a few months ago when the Government levied on it for unpaid processing taxes. Later it was placed in receivership. H. L. Gary, as receiver, operated the plant until goods in process were completed and then closed it again. The new owners plan an immediate reopening.

The Enterprise Mill was formerly under the same management as the Dale Cotton Mills at Ozark, Ala., on which the Government also levied for unpaid processing taxes. John W. Miles of Geneva was appointed receiver of the Dale Mills on a petition of employees with \$5,000 in back wage claims. The mill is now idle. The court is expected to fix a date soon for its sale.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Reduction of assessments of two Greenville County mills and about a dozen others over the State was affirmed by the South Carolina Board of Tax Review. The reductions were made by the board after the mills had appealed from rulings of the South Carolina Tax Commission.

Chairman J. Roy Barron of Rock Hill, in announcing the decisions of the board, said the board declined to order a reduction in the \$588,000 assessment of the Chi-quola Manufacturing Company at Honea Path, scene of the bloodiest battle of the recent strike period. The reduction sought would have decreased the mill's assessment \$150,000 from the 1920 figure.

Reductions were ordered for the following cotton mills: Pelham Mills, in Greenville County, from \$100,000 to \$80,000.

Franklin Mills, at Greer, in Greenville County, from \$50,000 to \$35,000.

Pelzer Manufacturing Company, at Pelzer, in Anderson County, from \$1,500,000 to \$1,400,000.

Arkwright Cotton Mills Company, at Spartanburg, from \$200,000 to \$150,000.

Orr Cotton Mills, at Anderson, from \$648,000 to \$630,000.

Arcade Cotton Mill, at Rock Hill, from \$190,000 to \$184,000.

Victoria Cotton Mills, at Rock Hill, from \$65,000 to \$58,000.

Gossett Cotton Mills, at Williamston, from \$325,400 to \$300,000.

Mills Get Army Contracts for Million Yards Cloth

Philadelphia.—Contracts for cotton cloth in excess of \$2,000,000 were awarded by Army Quartermaster Depot covering two items (1) 486,111 square yards of cotton shirting and (2) approximately 5,000,000 square yards of uniform cloth.

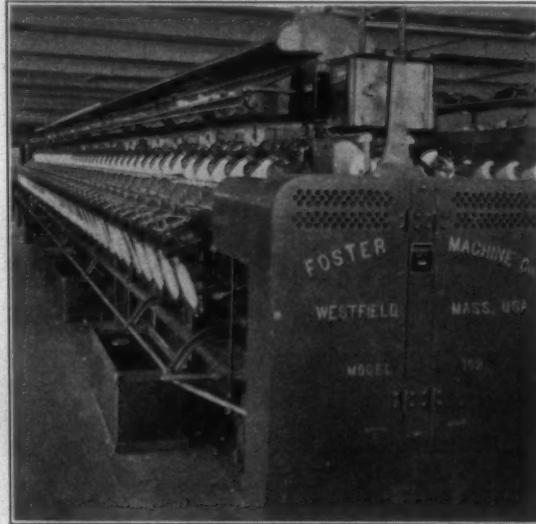
William Whitman will furnish 457,516 yards of 1 38½-

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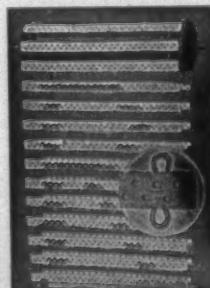
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inch at 24.4c, 1,000,000 yards of (2A) 36½-inch at 42.3c and 800,000 at 42.8c, less 1 per cent, 10 days.

Batavia Mills, 500,000 yards of (2A) 40½-inch at 51.24c, less one-tenth of 1 per cent, 10 days.

McCormick & Co., 30,000 yards of (2A) 35-inch at 41.75c and 100,000 at 45c, net.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., 500,000 yards of (2A) 37½-inch at 44c, net.

Cramerton Mills, four lots of 500,000 yards each (2A) 36-inch at 42.75c, 43.50c, 44.25c and 45c, net.

Passavant & Co. Business Joins William Iselin & Co., Inc.

Jarvis Cromwell, president of William Iselin & Co., Inc., announced that the business of Passavant & Co. is being transferred to William Iselin & Co., Inc., as of January 1, 1935. Mr. Cromwell said the various accounts of mills, mill agents and manufacturers heretofore factored by Passavant & Co. will do business in the future through the Iselin organization.

According to Alfred H. Rust, sole surviving partner of Passavant & Co., the decision to liquidate the capital and transfer the accounts was reached in deference to estate interests. Mr. Rust will become a vice-president of William Iselin & Co., Inc., and will have personal charge of relations with the former Passavant accounts.

Institute's Annual Meeting Will Be Held December 5th

Call for the annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., has been issued by George A. Sloan, president. The session will be held December 5th at the Biltmore Hotel, New York.

Details of the program are now being prepared and will be announced within the next few days, it was said.

The convention is later this year than in the past few years because of the fact that the strike emergency made it necessary to concentrate all attention upon the labor problem for several weeks.



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Cotton Supply Off 3,000,000 Bales, Report

Washington.—A reduction of almost 3,000,000 bales in the total supply of all cotton for the 1934-35 season, despite a sharp increase in the foreign supply, was predicted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau, placing the probable total supply at 39,200,000 bales, against slightly more than 42,100,000 in the previous season and a 10-year

average of around 35,000,000, noted a decline of about 4,500,000 bales in the American supply, but figured the foreign supply at about 1,600,000 bales larger than for the 1933-34 season, 1,000,000 of that amount being accounted for in the carryover.

The new foreign crop was estimated at 13,600,000 bales, 600,000 more than the record yield of 1933-34. The heaviest prospective increases were noted in China, India and North Brazil, with decreases in Russia and Egypt.

Introductory Offer

You can get from \$20 to \$50 for your old Lift-Trucks—regardless of their condition—on a special trade-in offer good only until December 31, 1934. This liberal offer is being made so as to acquaint you with the

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WANTED TO BUY—Raw Stock Cotton Dryer. Must be in good condition and priced right. Give particulars. Address P. H. M., care Textile Bulletin.

"Although conditions (in late October) indicate that world consumption of American cotton in the current season will be considerably lower than during the 1933-34 season, the carryover on August 1, 1935, will be materially lower than a year earlier," the Bureau said.

"The 1935 crop, therefore, could be substantially increased without any increase in the supply of American cotton for the 1935-36 season."

The forecast said the total farm value of the 1933-34 crop, plus benefit payments and cottonseed income, was nearly \$850,000,000, as against about \$464,000,000 in 1932-33.

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Gastonia, N. C.
Tel.—247

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The general tone of the cotton goods markets was weak and further price declines were noted during the week. The market appeared a trifle steadier at the close. A great deal of uncertainty was noted among both buyers and sellers. The price level is now almost equal to the lowest point for this year. A great many cotton goods users are not covered on their requirements and the low prices may give them confidence to start buying again.

Despite the action of prices, however, there were observers who refused to share the sense of discouragement so much in evidence elsewhere. The more hopeful students of the situation continued to emphasize factors which for some weeks past have seemed to them highly constructive.

The sheeting division late in the week began to lose ground after having held up fairly consistently in the face of strong pressure for lower prices. Sales ran into fairly large quantities at the lower prices, and this made for some steadiness. Belief was that mills would be able to hold present levels.

Carded broadcloths were relatively steadier than print cloths most of the week. There had been sales of 80x56s at 6 13-16, with more centers quoting seven-eighths. Bids of 6 1/8 for 80x60s found the majority holding for even money; the 90x60s was reported 8 1/2 to five-eighths.

The fine goods market found a moderate call for small quantities for quick shipment, and the total of these orders ran into fair business. While some constructions eased 1/8c a yard on the week, prices throughout the week were much steadier than those in the coarse goods division. Most buyers were operating on a hand-to-mouth basis, but their needs were running fairly heavy and mills found a fair market for their quick production. Several were somewhat worried about the lack of any appreciable backlog of unfilled orders, and were cutting production to be on the safe side.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 1/8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	7 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8 1/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10 1/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 3/4
Brown sheetings, standard	10 3/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15 1/2
Dress ginghams	16 1/2
Staple ginghams	9 1/4
Standard prints	7 1/2

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Unsettled and irregular conditions continued in the yarn market last week. Demand was unusually light and prices showed considerable variation on the same counts. A number of mills accepted new business at very low prices.

Slower operations between spinners and buyers has resulted in additionally lower prices being quoted. While these have not come from a great many spinning quarters they have set the competitive pace for the time being. At times reports show buyers have been quoted what they view as prices below what they had any idea of effecting. Several lower than common levels were without bids being submitted. The result is that a number of yarn buyers with specific yarn makes in mind are waiting for the situation to clarify itself.

Evidently, it is held, yarn mills are operating on a basis of greater loss than applied up to recently. Constant selling pressure has wrought what is called havoc with prices. The very situation itself prompts confidence that a sounder state of affairs is due since values are down to where spinners in any quarter cannot come out whole on any of their staple counts. At times, based on various quotations listed herewith additional concessions of 1/2c a pound have been possible, though not regularly on the basis of ordinary qualities.

Combed spinners are operating at the best rates since the strike last month, but the largest group reports only 55 per cent machine activity. There is interest by these spinners in a proposal issued by Army Quartermaster Depot here for bids this Friday on more than 600,000 undershirts, which will take 22s single combed. This type yarn is held at 36c to 38c, 18s combed having sold this week at 35c.

Prices for mercerized yarns remain unchanged from last week, although it appears there is a somewhat stronger movement against orders placed in early September. The market for mercerized appears to be firming gradually. This is the more encouraging from the fact new business is in very light volume.

Southern Single Warps	28s	36	-
10s	27 1/2	35	-35 1/2
12s	28	42	-
14s	28 1/2	44	-
16s	29	52	-
20s	29 1/2-30	27 1/2-28	
26s	32 1/2	28	-28 1/2
30s	34 1/2-35	28 1/2	-
40s	41-41 1/2	29 1/2-30	
Southern Single Skeins	20s	30 1/2-31	
8s	27		
10s	27 1/2		
12s	28		
14s	28 1/2		
20s	29 1/2		
26s	32 1/2		
30s	34 1/2		
36s	39		
40s	41		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	28s	22	-
10s	27	23 1/2-24 1/2	
12s	27 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2	
16s	28	25	-
18s	29	27 1/2	-
20s	30-31	28 1/2	-
24s	32-32 1/2	34	-
26s	33-33 1/2	38 1/2	-
28s	34 1/2		
30s	35-36		
30s ex.	36 1/2-37		
40s	42-42 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	8s	26 1/2	-
10s	27 1/2	27	-
12s	28	27 1/2	-
14s	28 1/2	28	-
16s	29	28 1/2	-
20s	30	29	-
24s	32	29 1/2	-
26s	33	30	-
28s	34 1/2	30 1/2	-
30s	35	31 1/2	-
30s ex.	36 1/2-37	32 1/2	-
40s	42-42 1/2	33 1/2	-

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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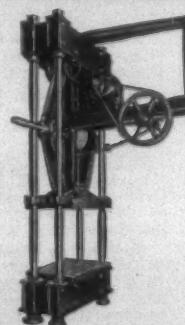


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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolf Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md.; Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala.; Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O.; First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla.; 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla.; 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C.; Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

Brown & Co., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 834, Charlotte, N. C.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Rubber Co., Salisbury, N. C. **Carolina Steel & Iron Co.,** Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clements Mfg. Co., 6650 S. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep., W. F. DeLaney, 219 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Dairy Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I. duPont de Nemours, Del. John L. Dahbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dahbs, John L. Dahbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Baham, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Anagn Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga. Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonie Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blasdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kastor, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. H. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-5 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grassell Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Gratton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps.: R. W. Davis, Gratton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningstar Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Gratton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springfield Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1286 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Gratton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowin-Lyons Hdwe. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodsid Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdws. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elger, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte,

N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1128 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1883, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Euclid, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jimison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co., Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent), Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co., North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co., South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Oney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1318 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Maxwell Bros., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr., and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thompson, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Carolina Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steiger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascok St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Sterling Ring Traveler Co., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Terrill Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrill, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Visco Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Manual on Hosiery Manufacturing Prepared

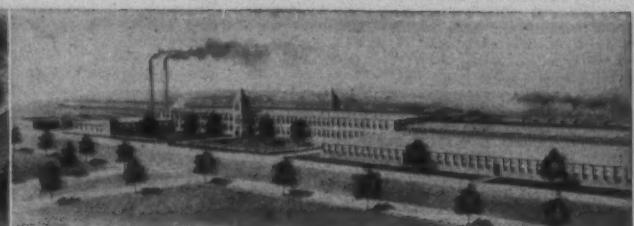
A manual probably to be entitled "Hosiery Manufacturing and Its Problems" has been prepared by the research staff of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

The manual, intended as a reference book for those interested in the fundamentals of the industry, is expected to be published soon.

1934 Cotton Is Better in Grade

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that cotton ginned to October 1st was better in grade but about the same staple length as during the corresponding period of 1933.

Of the 4,964,871 bales ginned only 3,799 bales were American-Egyptian, the remainder being American upland cotton.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

BAMBERG, S. C.

MILL MEN ORGANIZE CLUB AND HAVE WONDERFUL GET-TOGETHER MEETINGS

Next week we expect to have a startling piece of news from Santee Mills at Bamberg, with illustrations to prove assertions. Watch for it. This week we wish to tell something about the Men's Club which was recently organized, and which has already put new life and deeper interests in the hearts of all in the community.

The old spooler room in the mill, now empty since important changes and improvements have been made, has been converted into a club room for the entire community. Seats have been provided to accommodate large crowds, and a recent meeting of the Men's Club was one long to be remembered.

A popularity contest was one of the features. Miss Erma Bell Black won first prize, a nice table lamp; Miss Lottie Sandifer won second prize, a smoking stand; Miss Blanche Moody won third prize, a magazine rack. This contest gave everyone a thrill, and put \$53.71 in the treasury for the Men's Club.

The prizes were donated by merchants of the town, and presented to the girls by Superintendent W. A. Hunt. Three pastors of the city were guests, and had some nice things to say. But the crowning event was a joke pulled on Rev. James Westberry, of the Baptist Church, by C. V. Thomas, overseer of weaving. The joke was pulled so neatly that everyone was fooled.

Mr. Thomas is quite an orator and was at his best. He had a pretty water set—pitcher and glasses—on a waiter, and in a very eloquent and flowery presentation speech to Rev. Westberry, explaining that the club wanted to show their appreciation for the interest he had taken in the club, and for his wonderful address. And just as Mr. Westberry held out his hands for the gift, Mr. Thomas purposely dropped and broke the entire set.

Everybody looked solemn. Mr. Scott, a good-natured fellow, offered to buy another. Poor Mr. Thomas—he has ruined the meeting! "Oh, I am so sorry for him!" someone almost sobbed. Then, when they began to realize it was a joke, the tension broke. Mr. Westberry appreciated the joke so much he gathered up the pieces and took them home to keep as a souvenir. The next meeting will be some time this month, and everybody is looking forward to it.

A WOMAN'S CLUB ORGANIZED

The women of the community, seeing the fun that the men are having, decided to have a club of their own, and organized last Saturday, but at this time the writer does

not know exactly who the officers are. Will give that news later.

The P. T. A. secured the co-operation of the Little Theater here, which showed "Our Gang" for the children Saturday, the attendance fee being a discarded school book from each child. In this way 150 books were gotten together, which will be presented to the school for children who need them.

This little mill community has awakened and is seeing visions. The people are trying to help one another, and their bright faces attest the happiness in their hearts. But watch for the news from Bamberg next week and get a thrill—then we hope other communities will "go and do likewise."

GREAT FALLS, S. C.

REPUBLIC COTTON MILLS

My good friend, W. J. Erwin, general superintendent of Mills Nos. 1 and 2, was away, but I had the good fortune to meet the genial and courteous young superintendent, Geo. M. Wright, Jr., son of the beloved president, Geo. M. Wright. It was the first time the writer had met this young man, but had heard a lot of nice things about him, and now I believe them all—and more.

In No. 1, W. E. Campbell is overseer carding and has a nice room and some progressive help. E. M. Gibson is a section man who is alert and eager to make good. W. L. Breakfield is second hand and a reader of the best textile paper published in the South. B. P. Howe is overseer spinning; V. W. Brannon, overseer weaving, and J. H. Tate, night overseer. This is a nice, clean mill, and the work runs fine.

In No. 2, R. L. Howe is overseer carding; C. M. Lucas, night spinner; F. M. Goins and L. B. Mackey, live wire section men in spinning; Baxter Christie, section man in carding, and L. W. Phillips, in weave room, like to keep posted on textiles; also J. G. Duncan, overseer, L. B. Goins, oiler and bander, and Fred Lathen, in cloth room. C. T. Gibson is overseer cloth rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

In Mill No. 3, M. D. Haney, who has been on our friendship list a long time, is the efficient and likable superintendent. This mill manufactures silk and cotton fancies so pretty they are irresistible. But it is hard to happen along at the right time to get a supply.

Talk about a pretty and clean mill, then look at this. Every overseer takes pride in his department, and the operatives who are fortunate enough to work here, should appreciate the privilege—and I suppose they do. There are plenty good mill people who realize that a steady

payroll is something to be proud of in these days when there are so many more people than jobs.

W. W. Crenshaw, overseer carding and spinning; E. C. Williams, overseer weaving; R. E. Brasil, overseer the silk room; J. B. Cornwell, designer, and F. C. Harris, overseer cloth room—all well liked by the help. Other key men are G. C. Friddle, second hand in weaving; J. A. Gladden, second hand in warping; G. H. Turner and Joe Hollis.

When I go to Great Falls to get subscribers to The Bulletin, I have to have plenty change, for they all pull big bills on me. This place, I believe, was the first mill town in the State to put water and baths in the mill homes.

YORK, S. C.

CANNON MILL

W. E. Morton, superintendent, and J. Marion Sanford, bookkeeper, came near losing their lives recently when another car ran into theirs and demolished it. Both were just out of the hospital. Mr. Morton had several ribs broken and a lung punctured, besides other hurts. Mr. Sanford had a broken jaw and other injuries. It could have been worse and they are thankful to be alive.

This mill is running full time now, and the people look happy. The overseers are the usual high type found in the Cannon mills, and it is always a pleasure to meet them.

Dan Whitener, overseer carding, is a brother to Superintendent Whitener of Myrtle Mill, Gastonia. T. M. McManus is overseer spinning; R. D. Yarborough, overseer weaving and cloth room; W. C. Parnell, master mechanic.

FORT MILL, S. C.

SPRINGS COTTON MILLS—FORT MILL PLANTS

The rapid growth and many improvements made in all the mills of the Springs group is the marvel of the ages. At Fort Mill, there are two mills, called No. 1 and No. 2, and both have grown amazingly the past two or three years. No. 1 is as large now as both No. 1 and No. 2 used to be, and still the improvements go right on. No one knows when the work will be completed. Captain Elliott White Springs is one man in a million who has vision and faith to carry on in spite of depressions, communism, bolshevism and unionism with which our fair country has become infected.

Conway Still, youngest son of Superintendent B. L. Still of Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C., is assistant general manager, and does the honors competently and graciously. At No. 1, E. L. Cantrell is superintendent.

This plant now has 41,000 spindles and 861 looms, making from 30 to 90-inch products. L. R. Champion is carder; J. D. Templeton, spinner; R. H. King, weaver; J. M. Hunter, cloth room; P. G. Shaw, master mechanic. German Oates is night weaver and Jim McGuirt, night second hand.

One of the most remarkable families the writer has ever heard of is the family of McGuirts. The father is over 70, is an oiler and works every day. He has five sons fixing looms and also two weavers in Mill No. 1—all of them high class operatives, and they all respect and listen to their Dad, even though married and raising families of their own. This is something very unusual in this day when most parents are ordered around by their children.

D. L. Thomas, superintendent of Mill No. 2, is thoroughly in love with his work, his charming wife and pretty baby. "Aunt Becky" had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Thomas and the little girl.

A big addition has been built to No. 2, and new spinning put in. It is one of the nicest rooms imaginable. J. B. Templeton is carder; J. B. Broadnax, spinner—and one of the best in the State; C. D. Turner, weaver; V. H. Dorsey, master mechanic; L. E. Terry, night overseer carding, and W. H. Price, smash hand.

"Aunt Becky" had the pleasure of sticking her feet under the bountiful table of Mr. and Mrs. Conway Still, and enjoyed their hospitality very much. And by the way, she left her umbrella there. But who can think of such things as umbrellas after eating a good dinner? Will call for it in passing.

Bamberg Employees Quit Union

Bamberg, S. C.—Employees of the Santee Mills have decided to renounce their affiliation with the United Textile Workers of America. Accumulated dues in the union were used last Saturday to hold a big barbecue and the remainder of the fund will be used to give the children a party next Saturday.

There are about 400 employees in the mills. It is said here that all except two joined the union. Decision to give up the union organization was 100 per cent, according to Lonnie Frye, president of the local. Members of the union agreed that they could be better citizens outside the union and that they prefer to have their own locals clubs and keep their money at home rather than continue to hold membership in the union.

Local members state that they were misled during the union membership drive and the strike that followed. They were led to believe that only those who joined the union could remain at work. Realization of the false leadership of the union brought about the decision to renounce and denounce the union.

At the barbecue Saturday, paid for out of the union fund, talks were made by Lonnie Frye, who had been president of the union, and by special invitation of the members, by C. S. Hennery, vice-president and general manager of the mills, W. A. Hunt, superintendent, B. D. Carter, solicitor, and Rev. Westberry, Baptist minister.

Music was furnished by a string band composed of Colie Davis, Robert Hutto, Carl Jones, Leroy Black and Bennie Davis.

A quartet consisting of Jean Bradham, C. W. Rentz, Jr., Clarence Black and Paul Whittaker contributed much to the program.

A ball game was played between the single and married ladies and furnished a world of fun for everyone.

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WANTED—Good paying lunch stand in mill anywhere. Will buy, lease or manage same. Address "E. R. L." care Textile Bulletin.

Piedmont Mill Workers Reject U. T. W.

Greenville, S. C.—Another mill community of upper South Carolina has rejected overtures of labor organizers.

When E. L. Johnson, organizer for the Socialist Party, who has been working out of the office of John Peel, United Textile Workers' vice-president and Southern director of the United Textile Workers, went to Piedmont, S. C., near Greenville, to attend a union meeting Saturday, he was met by about 100 non-union operatives who ordered him and his

wife to "get out of town and don't come back."

This followed close on the heels of anti-union troubles at Easley, S. C., where non-union workers at Alice and Arial Mills have run organizers out of town twice within the last few weeks. On one occasion the operatives threw stale eggs at F. B. Rogers of Spartanburg, a United Textile Workers' organizer who was attempting to speak in favor of organization at an open-air meeting.

Workers at Piedmont Manufacturing Company at Piedmont were on strike over two months this summer and returned to their posts a few weeks before the general textile strike was ordered. The union voted against the strike and the mill continued operation throughout the strike period. A company union was organized with over half of the 900 operatives as members.

The operatives at Piedmont lived off of relief rolls much of the time during their strike, got no assistance from the United Textile Workers and finally went back to work on the same wages and working conditions as prevailed when they went on strike.

Johnson, who says he used to be an organizer for the Amalgamated Garment Workers' Union, has been watched by officers ever since he has been in Greenville and has been arrested once. For about a month he has made Peel's office his headquarters and has spoken at meetings of local United Textile Workers unions of this area.

The workers at Piedmont would not even let him get to the union hall, where a few operatives who still hang on to the union were waiting for the regular meeting of their unit. Johnson attempted to argue with the crowd for a short time, but retreated when they advanced on him threateningly and then lost no time in getting into his automobile and leaving the mill community.

Labor Boards Okays Hosiery Plant Wage Cut

Knoxville, Tenn.—A decision upholding the Holston Manufacturing Company in cutting the pay of its operatives has been made by the Atlanta Regional Labor Board.

In its decision the board said that it found the wage reduction justified after a special investigation had been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The operatives, members of the American Federated Hosiery Workers, had protested the wage cut, contending it brought the concern's wage scale below that of competitors. This

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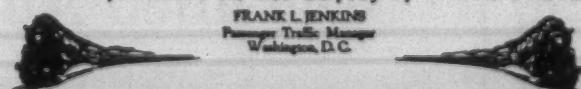
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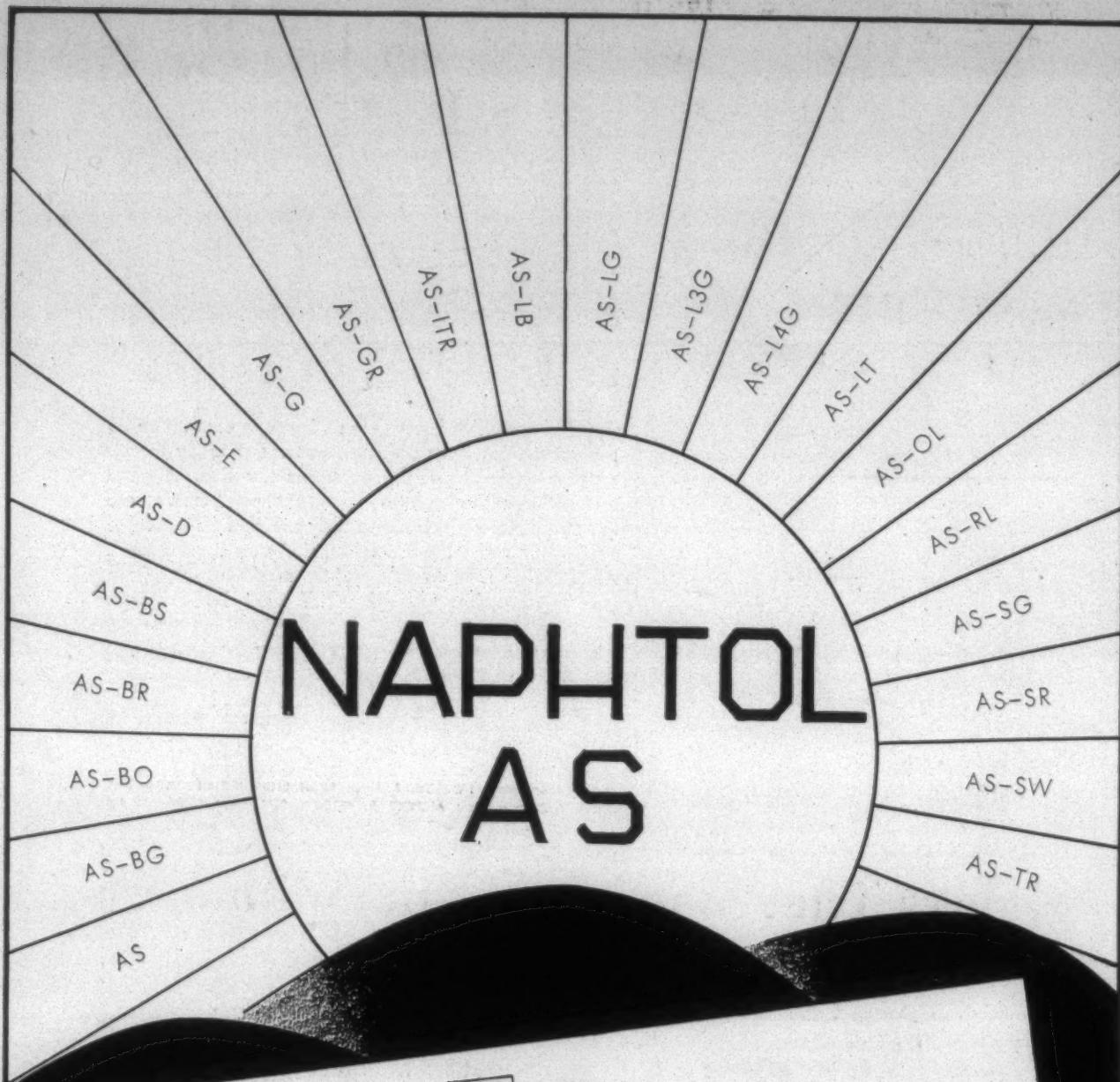
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